

REPORT

INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY... Yugoslavia

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

SUBJECT Economic - Fuel

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

DATE DIST. 3 Feb 1950

WHERE
PUBLISHED Belgrade; Ljubljana

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE
PUBLISHED 12 - 21 Dec 1949

LANGUAGE Serbo-Croatian; Slovenian

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

HUGE NEW COAL BASIN TO BE EXPLOITED;
PETROLEUM OUTPUT INCREASES

CONTAINS 1.5 BILLION TONS OF COAL -- Borba, No 302, 21 Dec 49

It has been discovered that in the Kolubara basin in Serbia there are large coal deposits several tens of meters below the surface. Wherever there has been any drilling, two layers of coal deposits have been discovered, sometimes with a thickness of up to 40 meters. It has been calculated that the entire basin contains 1.5 billion tons of coal, which is sufficient to keep Yugoslav industry in operation for several hundred years.

Along with coal deposits, the drillers have discovered valuable deposits of heat-resistant clay (used in the firebrick industry), 60-meter-thick deposits of quartz sand, used for the manufacture of glass, and infusorial earth. Also mineral springs similar to those of Arandjelovac have been discovered. The new gigantic Kolubara coal mine will replace the small, primitive Kolubara, Crljeni, Junkovac, Prkosav, Lazarevac, Radiljev, and Brizdar coal mines. A large standard-gauge railroad will replace the present narrow-gauge railroad in the Kolubara basin. A steam-electric power plant with 40-meter-high towers will furnish the entire coal mine and the workshops in the basin with power. The power plant will be three times as large as the Belgrade steam-electric power plant, and ten times as large as the Vreoci power plant. The Kolubara steam-electric power plant will have a capacity of 80,000 kilowatts, or 400 million kilowatt-hours per year.

At the end of 1950, Yugoslav industry will be supplied with Kolubara coal.

The Kolubara steam-electric power plant will be finished during the first Five-Year Plan. During the second Five-Year Plan it will be enlarged to twice its former size and will be connected by means of a high-tension power line with other steam and hydroelectric power plants, such as the Kostolac, Vlasina, Ovcar-Banja, Erina, etc. Together with these, it will supply a large portion of Serbia with power. For its own operation, the Kolubara power plant will consume the entire production of the old coal mines of the Kolubara basin.

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By mechanizing the entire Kolubara basin and by opening surface mines, coal production will increase to such an extent that the power plant will only use a small portion of the coal produced.

The lignite coal of the Kolubara basin, which is of small caloric value, will be transformed by drying into a first-class fuel. When the surface mines are ready, Yugoslav industry will obtain 4 to 5 million tons of coal per year. In a few years, the Kolubara basin will produce as much coal as all of prewar Yugoslavia: the production will be 18,000 tons, or 40 trainloads (of 40 to 50 cars each) per day. Serbia and the Vojvodina will be supplied with coal for a decade.

The production of infusorial earth at Barosevac is ten times greater today than before the war. It is used in the manufacture of paints, paper, lacquers, varnishes, and porcelain, and in construction as an insulator. It is sent to 65 different enterprises, which exploit it without prior preparation or cleaning.

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES -- Rad, No 295, 12 Dec 49

The following table shows the increase of coal production in Yugoslavia between 1939 and 1949 (1935 = 100):

| Coal | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Brown coal | 95.3 | 121.5 | 121 | 169.6 |
| Black coal | 76.5 | 116.2 | 112.2 | 117.6 |
| Lignite | 69.8 | 98.2 | 109.5 | 113.4 |
| Total | 88.6 | 115.9 | 151.4 | 145.3 |

The data for 1949 refers only to the first ten months of the year.

NEW PETROLEUM FIELDS PRODUCTIVE -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 296, 20 Dec 49

At Gojlo, which is in the vicinity of Novska, at the foot of the Moslavac Mountain near Kutina in Croatia, is located the second most significant petroleum field in Yugoslavia. The most important petroleum fields are in Prekmurje near Doljnska Lendava. The Gojlo petroleum fields have helped make total Yugoslav petroleum production as large in the first half of 1949 as in the entire year of 1948.

The Czech government sent 6 Diesel engines to the Gojlo petroleum fields, but these broke down after 400 to 500 hours of operation.

The Soviet and Hungarian suction pumps went out of order very shortly after they were put into service. They had to be rebuilt by Yugoslav petroleum technicians.

In Bujavica near Lipik, natural gas has been obtained for the past 30 years.

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YUGOSLAVIA NOW PRODUCES OIL-DRILLING MACHINERY -- Slovenski Porocevalec,
No 296, 20 Dec 49

In 1949 Yugoslav heavy industry began to construct drilling equipment for the petroleum industry. The first drilling tower at Doljaa Lendava was constructed by the "Jesenica" Railroad Car Factory at Smederevska Palanka. The "Djuro Djakovic" Enterprise in Slavonski Brod will shortly produce the first petroleum-drilling machinery. To decrease the import of drilling equipment, a new factory for the production of drilling machinery was started in Sesvetski Kraljevac near Zagreb. The roof has already been constructed.

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